

California GARDEN

JULY-AUGUST 1999

Volume 90 No. 4

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HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

JULY 3

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION**
Library will be open to everyone the first and third Saturdays in July and August, hours 10:00AM-3:00PM. (In addition, our Library continues to be open to the public from 10AM-3PM, Mon. thru Fri.) We have thousands of gardening-related books you can peruse in the library. **Members** of SDFA can check them out. Located in Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 105. 619/232-5762.

JULY 3-4

THE HUNTINGTON National Cactus & Succulent Show. 1151 Oxford St., San Marino. Sat. & Sun. 10:30AM-4:30PM.

THROUGH JULY 5

DEL MAR FAIR Flower & Garden Show "Gardens of the Golden State." Via de la Valle West to Fairgrounds. 619/792-4273. Fees.
UCCE MASTER GARDENERS Educational Exhibit on Citrus. East End of Pat O'Brien Hall, Del Mar Fair. 10AM-6PM. Free with admission.
★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION**
Educational Information Booth. East End of Pat O'Brien Hall, Del Mar Fair. 10AM-5PM. Free.

JULY 10

DESCANSO GARDENS Seminar: "Colorful Plants that Beat the Heat." 1418 Descanso Dr., La Canada Flintridge. Sat. 10AM-12:30PM. Free bulbs & seeds to each attendee. RSVP 818/952-4401. Fee.

JULY 12

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Chris Dalzeel, History & slides of Durban Botanical Garden, South Africa. Satellite Wagering, Del Mar Fairgrounds. Mon. 6:30PM-9PM. 760/630-7307.

JULY 17

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION**
LIBRARY will be open this Sat. See July 3rd for details.

JULY 17-18

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
Show & Sale. Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Sat. Noon-4PM; Sun. 10AM-4PM. Free.

JULY 24-25

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY Show & Sale. Casa del Prado, Rm 101, Balboa Park. 10AM-4PM. Sat. & Sun.

JULY 31-AUGUST 1

NON BO CLUB Show. Casa del Prado, Rm 101, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 10AM-5PM. Free.

AUGUST 7

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION**
LIBRARY will be open this Sat. See July 3rd details.

AUGUST 7-8

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
59th Show. Casa del Prado, Rm 101, Balboa Park. Sat. 1PM-5PM; Sun. 11AM-4PM. Free.

AUGUST 9

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Laurel Woodley, Topic: "Amazon; A land of Diversity." Mon. 6:30-9PM. 760/630-7307.

AUGUST 21

★**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION**
LIBRARY will be open this Sat. See July 3rd details.

AUGUST 21-22

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY Plant Show. Casa del Prado, Rm 101, Balboa Park. Sat. Noon-5PM; Sun. 10AM-5PM. Plants for sale both days 10AM-5PM. Information 619/272-1019.

AUGUST 28-29

SAN DIEGO TURTLE & TORTOISE SOCIETY 25th Show. Casa del Prado, Rm 101, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 10AM-5PM. Free. 619/575-7159.

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ONGOING EVENTS

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS "Drawing in the Gardens", eight week course of three hour sessions.
(continued on page 100)



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VOLUME 90

NUMBER 4

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE HANDS-ON GARDENER

JULY-AUGUST 1999

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FRONT COVER illustration by Alfred C. Hottes of *Bauhinia tomentosa* (St. Thomas tree, yellow bauhinia, bell bauhinia), an evergreen shrub or small tree, up to 15', flowers yellow or cream. Mentioned on page 123 as growing in Kate Sessions' garden.

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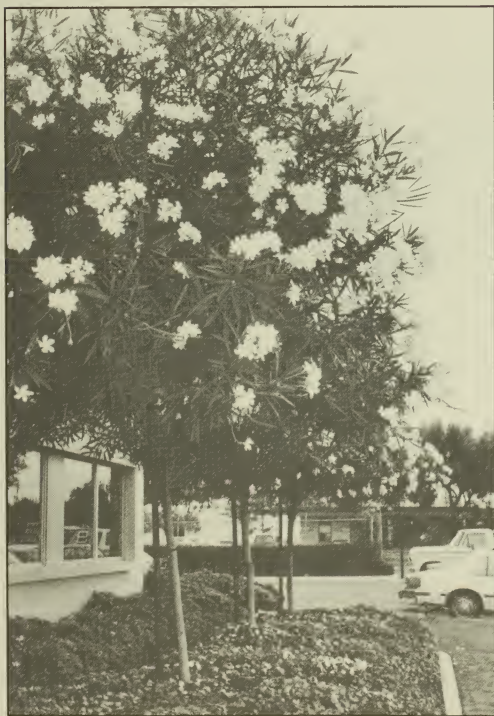
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Deadline for submission to **HORTICULTURAL
CALENDAR** for September/October issue is July 15.
SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION is not
responsible for changes that are submitted late by the
organizations.

ERRATUM

Volume 90 No. 3 May-June 1999 issue, pages 73 and
74 photo captions, titles of arrangements and creators
were reversed.



*Oleanders grown as trees—see page 104 for
eighty-five-year old plantings. Photograph courtesy
of California Association of Nurserymen.*

LOTUSLAND WEDNESDAY, 3 NOVEMBER 1999

Here is a special opportunity to visit the famous
restricted garden in Montecito and IT'S A ONE-DAY
TRIP! This fabulous garden was designed and built by
opera singer Madame Ganna Walska with the assistance
of landscape architects and expert horticulturists.

There are rare species of plants growing in
astronomical numbers; areas devoted to ferns, aloes (one
hundred different kinds), bromeliads, cacti, cycads
(including three specimens of *Encephalartos woodii*, now
extinct in the wild), euphorbias, dragon trees, etc. There
is even a serene Japanese-influenced garden. The price
includes a morning snack, a box lunch, garden
admission, and a buffet dinner.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LOTUSLAND WEDNESDAY, 3 NOVEMBER 1999

- ☐ \$50.00 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
- ☐ \$53.00 Nonmembers, members of affiliates
- Lunch, Dinner, Snack Included

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PICK-UPS

- ☐ Red Lobster Park/Ride, Grossmont Center, La Mesa 6:00AM
- ☐ Mission Valley on Camino del Este, south of B/A 6:30AM
- ☐ Hadley's at Palomar Airport Road, Carlsbad 7:00AM

Gleanings . . .

PLANT THIEVERY . . .

The recent thievery of large in-ground plants, particularly sago palms, has made home owners look for ways to protect plants. Experts recommend that vertical metal construction bars be placed around the holes before the root ball is placed in the ground. A thief cannot get a shovel into the dirt and lift the root ball.

WEEDS . . .

What is a weed?

A plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Webster defines *weed* as "Any undesirable, uncultivated plant." The usual local definition is the same as that given in RHS's dictionary "A plant growing where it's not wanted." Until recent times the word *weed* was synonymous with *wild flower* or *wild plant*, and many non-gardeners still use the word this way.

Unfortunately, many people are using pre-emergent products to prevent weeds from growing and also are affecting birds and insects that feed on other plants that are treated but not killed.

NO TOMATOES? . . .

Are your tomato plants large and healthy and covered with masses of yellow flowers that do not mature into tomatoes? Many gardeners are reporting the problem. Very few bees are buzzing through the gardens so tomatoes are not being fertilized, but it can be due to environmental stress (not explained by the authority) or nutritional deficiencies. Usually the problem

can be solved by spraying the flowers with a product formulated to set tomatoes. The one we used has an NPK number of 4-0-3, and it works. Within 4 to 5 days, tiny tomatoes can be seen developing at the base of the flowers. The product is available at nurseries and home supply stores.

ROTTING APRICOTS . . .

Wonder why apricots rot on the tree before ripening? Apricots require thinning. The fruits grow so close together that they starve each other and the fruit often rots. If a cluster of five is growing, remove two and the ones remaining will develop into plump, sweet fruit.

SEEDS & SPROUTS . . .

It was formerly thought that legume seeds lost some of the nutrient value when sprouted, but new research has shown that sprouted soybeans, mung beans, white beans, lentils, and alfalfa have from 4 to 20 times more vitamin C and 3 to 5 times the riboflavin. Niacin, choline, and biotin also increase. These sprouts are easy to do at home, but with the current popularity of sprouts in salads, they are readily available at fresh produce sections of local markets.

POSSUMS . . .

Many Point Loma gardeners are reporting possums in their garden. These shy creatures do not seem to terrorize the family pets, cats or dogs, but go about quietly eating slugs, snails, mice, and rats. In fact, almost no snails have been reported for the past 4 or 5 years,

and snails were a terrible pest in this area. Everyone seems happy with the new wild creatures in the garden. There are no snails in the bird of paradise, no blossoms half-eaten, and no seedlings chopped off at ground level. Several gardeners report that they put out cat food when they notice a mother possum with tiny offspring in tow.

CHAYOTE . . .

Chayotes are pricey in the market, but one can easily grow them in the home garden if room is available. They grow like Jack's proverbial bean stalk—climbing over garages and fences and up trees almost overnight. It is a vine. The fruit can reach about 9 inches in length and a rather large seed develops in larger fruit. They taste the best when about 6 inches in length and the seed has not developed. Just slice them in 1" thick slices and boil a few minutes until tender. Salt, pepper, and butter make them delicious. As the fruit matures the skin is not edible—too tough. It is a prolific producer, but the fruit is sometimes hiding beneath the leaves. It will produce for many months, well into the fall.

Seeds and plants are not usually available but they can be grown by planting a whole fruit in a sunny, warm spot any place in the garden near a sturdy support. A whole fruit should be placed edgewise with the sprouted end at the lowest point and the neck protruding. Just water and feed with a balanced fertilizer. It is a perennial plant and in February or March it should be cut back to 1 to 2 inches.

THE BEE WON GARDEN

BY CYNTHIA CARLSON BRUNETTI

비원

Bee Won is a Korean phrase meaning "secret garden" and this particular kind of garden is a small nook in your larger garden, an oasis you come to simply to sit quietly to enjoy a cup of tea, read, meditate, or just relax. My husband and I learned of Bee Won gardens from senior garden writer for *Sunset* magazine, Steven R. Lorton. He lives in Seattle but resided in Korea for several years. Lorton gave these directions as part of a workshop at the magazine's Centennial Celebration at its headquarters in Menlo Park in April last year.

This small personal garden can be made wherever you are with items you probably already have. Lorton's motto, he said, was, "Whatever you are . . . do the best that you can . . . with whatever you have." The basic elements of a Bee Won are 1) a level floor or base, a comfortable chair, a small side table, a piece of inspirational garden statuary, and a still water pond. Plants are placed in the garden to enhance those objects. This is a how-to-do-it-yourself-article.

Begin by selecting a corner or area in your yard that can be isolated by plants from the activity of your home or larger landscape. You need an area large enough to accommodate the items mentioned. Lorton brought examples or told us of what he used. To build a level floor, he used rose-colored cement blocks, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 2$ inches. These are inexpensive, but you could use tile, marble, or something else on hand. After leveling the dirt, spread sand or gravel as a base for the blocks; then sweep a mix of sand and cement between the placed blocks. When the flooring is watered, the cement and sand harden and becomes very firm.

STATUARY

Next consider the piece of art sculpture that will be the focal heart of your garden. If the piece is large it can rest on the floor flanked by plants. If

it is smaller, it will need to be raised to enhance its importance. Lorton chose an ordinary cement, two-foot tall figure of St. Francis holding a bird against his chest—a statue that can be found in almost any garden center. He had painted his St. Francis three different shades of green using acrylic paint diluted with water so as to be runny enough to get into the pores of the cement. You can choose three shades of any color you like—I chose three shades of brown. Terra cotta statuary can be painted the same way if you have or find something of this material that you like. Paint the total figure with the darkest shade first, then dab on or paint the two lighter shades as highlights or whatever your eye decides.

After the coats of acrylic paint dry, cover the entire piece with walnut-colored stain, which will give it a lovely antique patina. *Voila!* Suddenly you have a handsome piece of art!

The base pedestal that Lorton used to raise his St. Francis to a comfortable viewing level (from the chair or bench), as well as the bases for the side table and pots of plants he grouped around the statue were cement chimney flue liners purchased at a builders' supply yard. These come in various shapes and heights and can be used separately or in groups of three, each a different height. These cement flues also can be painted with



water-thinned acrylic paint in whatever colors you like. Steve used stripes of various widths in green, white, and red. His flues were not antiqued with walnut stain.

TABLE TOP

The table top for each cement flue-riser was made of redwood fence boards, 4" or 6" wide, cut into four pieces just long enough to be a base for the pots or statuary to be put on it. The four equal-length boards were bolted onto a 1 by 2" piece of fir to hold them together. Then the boards were painted with acrylic paint. A circular top can be cut of the bolted pieces with a skill saw.

WATER FEATURE

The water feature was to be a large (in Steve's garden, at least 16" in diameter) Asian-style ceramic bowl with no drain hole. A half wine barrel also could be used. Fill the pot with water and let it sit for twenty-four hours before inserting plants growing in plastic containers. You may choose to add a fish or two. There are many water-loving plants (Use one gallon size.) Lorton suggested one tall plant, one medium height, and one low enough to cascade over the rim. The tall one could be horsetail, *Equisetum hyemale*, or *Cyperus* sp., papyrus, or *Lobelia cardinalis* 'Queen Victoria', or water cannas. A water lily or fiber-optic grass, *Scirpus cernuus*, are nice medium-sized water plants, and low, trailing plants could be *Bacopa*, *Mimulus*, or water sedum.

Using cement bricks or an upside-down clay pot, raise the level of the plastic containers as they sit in the pot or barrel. You want the level of water suggested by the water plant garden center. If you want a small fish or two, paradise or platy fish are better choices than gold fish according to David Curtright of Fresh Water Flora and Fauna. Fish will need an oxygenator plant in the pond water. Some to choose from are *Elodea canadensis*, *Myriophyllum brasiliense* [aquaticum] (parrot's-feather), or *Vallisneria* sp. (eelgrass).

ARRANGING YOUR SECRET GARDEN

In your Bee Won sanctuary, when your statue is antiqued, the chimney flue liners painted and topped, and the still water pond planted, arrange them on the floor of the garden. Flank them with potted plants of different leaf sizes and colors, raising some on the pedestals you made and leaving others on the block floor. If you need to form a barrier between your selected area and the rest of the garden, plant tall-growing shrubs, or install a short reed or grapestake fence, or use a piece of trellis. (I had to cover a chain-link fence on one side of my new garden area with a quick-growing vine).

Now place a comfortable chair and a small table

that you have made or found in front of your inspiring statue. Sit down with a cup of coffee or a glass of wine; and relax and revel in the beauty you have created for yourself in your new little Bee Won Garden. □

Garden photograph by the author.

Cynthia Carlson Brunetti and her husband Dolf live at Quinta Helena on Cottonwood Creek, east of Jamul. Her garden is open to the public by appointment only as a demonstration garden for natives and drought-tolerant plants. If you are interested in visiting her 2-acre garden, please call 619/468-3286.



Lobelia cardinalis

water lily and spatterdock

TRAINING OLEANDER TREES

BY ROBERT HORWITZ

OLEANDERS HAVE BEEN RELEGATED to common use as a border shrub along driveways or a parking strip. In these settings, it is allowed to form a round bush with many stems, none of which could be called a main stem. There are a few locations in the city where the oleander has been trained into a small tree with one main trunk. This has turned the plant into a surprisingly beautiful flowering tree.

If this idea is intriguing, what you as a gardener need is patience and a sharp pruning shear. Look in the nursery for a five-gallon plant that has a main trunk with some side shoots all coming out of the base of the plant just above the soil line. The treatment from here on is the same no matter whether you plant it in a large container or the ground. Before you do the transplanting, prune off all the side shoots from the base leaving only the main trunk. Also trim any other branches that may be growing along the main trunk for about a foot up from the ground. Now you can transplant it.

As part of the City beautification for the 1915 Exposition, flowering shrubs and trees were planted in parking strips. The Ocean Beach committee chose the oleander. Many have been removed, but some have been trimmed as trees and still grow today, shown below and right.



Oleanders will grow well in ordinary soil. They thrive on high light intensities, and can withstand heat, wind, and sparse watering. Their blooming season is during the summer and fall months, but do not be surprised to see flowers any time of the year. These flowers are available in many shades from white to a deep rose, as well as yellow, pink, and red. Obtain your plant when in bloom if you have a color preference. Flowering can be improved by cautious pruning of spent stems. Oleanders are slow growing, and that is where the patience comes in. Plant them for the long haul. They will eventually reach heights of fifteen to twenty feet in the open ground and much less if raised in a container.

Remember, all parts of the plant are poisonous if eaten and I do not recommend that you burn any part of the plant. Wear gloves when working with oleander just to be safe. □

Robert Horwitz is a retired aerospace engineer who gardens in the Point Loma section of San Diego. Photographs by Roy K. Jones.

BY BETTY NEWTON

Notes about soil . . .

THEY MAKE JOKES ABOUT Southern California soils. Yet here we are a major agricultural area doing our part (when we export avocados and citrus) to keep the nation's trade deficit from soaring any higher than it already is. Splendid crops from a mixed bag of soils.

We've all seen banks where the earth is full of big cobblestones—almost full. Well, 35 percent rock anyway. (That is the figure the *Soil Survey for San Diego Area* gives.) Those rocks take up space where water for plants would ordinarily be stored.

As gardeners or would-be gardeners, it would be great if we understood our soils—there are fifty different ones here because the topography is so varied. If we had any idea how different they are from one another, we would be more effective gardeners. Let's try the Dear Abby approach:

Q. If you have decomposed granite what problems will plants have?

A. "DG" and sand both dry out way too fast, and, because of all the air in this coarse soil, nutrients are lost either as gases or by leaching beneath the roots.

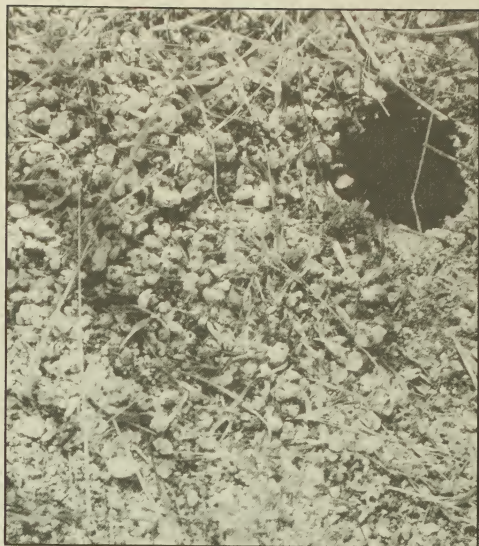
Q. If you have clay, sticky stuff, hard as a brick when dried, are there problems?

A. Yes, of course. Roots can hardly grow into clay, the mineral particles are so packed together. But there are advantages too (if you can ever learn to water slowly enough). Nutrients stick to the fine parts of clay a l-o-n-g time.



Substrata in a cut in east San Diego County shows a whitish level holding excess calcium carbonate.

Let's talk of soil preparation for planting. Your soil will be much easier to manage (read water and grow things in) if you add and stir in certain (usually organic) amendments. Organic matter is anything that was ever alive. Gardeners assume it is well decomposed, really



A backcountry animal has burrowed into the coarse decomposed granite. This soil draws too fast.

tiny particles. I recommend about 15 percent organic matter in a generous planting hole when you are planting drought-resistant plants—which evolved in relatively sterile soils. HOWEVER (there is always a catch), if you live on a whitish soil there is too much calcium carbonate in it. Using 50 percent organic matter will help buffer (moderate) the effect of the lime. It is hard to imagine planting a eucalyptus in that spongy kind of mixture, but gardeners in parts of San Diego County (Oceanside to Casa de Oro to Telegraph Canyon Road) have been doing it for years.

Shade plants in general often profit from half organic matter. And for the ordinary camphor tree or India hawthorn? Try 30 percent organic compost.

Q. Any other special instruction on the whitish or buff soils?

A. Yes, this soil has enough soluble calcium, and if you add sulfur, it reacts with the lime in this soil to create gypsum. This will release sodium (a salt) that will then leach out when watered.

I think that's enough for now. We'll save fancy fertilizing rules of thumb for another day. Just remember it is easy to feed too much and burn plants. Do fertilize but learn to use a light hand. We'll talk about it another time. □

Photographs by the author. Betty Newton teaches gardening classes at Grossmont Adult Schools and writes for the Sunday San Diego Union-Tribune.

SINGLE-PETALLED ROSES — ONCE BLOOMERS

BY STEVE JONES

ALTHOUGH NOT AS WIDELY POPULAR as they should be, single-petalled roses are the reason we have roses today, for the original roses (species) were single petalled. By "single petalled" we mean they have a single row of petals, often four to eight. *Rosa sericea pteracantha* is one of the few roses with four petals. Others such as 'Oriental Charm' have up to eight petals, mostly in a somewhat single row. When the rose has a second set of petals off and on, it becomes semi-double (eight to twenty). Double petalled are twenty on up.

Single-petalled roses are charming and beautiful in their simplistic way. These roses growing in the wild make beautiful plants when in full bloom. They survived for centuries with no care, watering, culture, etc. We don't know when they were first cultivated, but most likely it was by the Chinese. About 80% of the species roses were found in the Asian area, especially China. All species roses were found in the Northern Hemisphere, none in the Southern Hemisphere. The southern area roses were introduced by man, nature, or by animal.

Some of these wild roses sported genetically into a very double form. These roses are named scientifically *plena*, which means double. These double roses were freaks of nature. Since they were so full, it was difficult, if not impossible, for them to self-seed or to be pollinated naturally through insects. So it is not surprising that these double roses were not major players in the production of modern roses. The best known of these *plena* roses are the Chestnut Rose (*Rosa roxburghii plena*) and *Rosa californica plena*.

Only a few of the single-petalled roses were used for breeding today's roses. C.C. Hurst suggests that most of today's roses came from *Rosa gallica*, *Rosa phoenicea*, *Rosa moschata*, and *Rosa damascena*. These are but four of the hundreds of species roses that are

known. Others that were used later included *Rosa eglanteria*, *Rosa multiflora* and *Rosa wichuraiana*.

These single-petalled roses are beautiful and should be used in every landscape, whether they are once or repeat blooming. Those who have seen the white garden at Sissinghurst Castle in England know of the beauty of the massive specimen of *Rosa longicuspis* (actually *Rosa muligani*). The huge heads of pure white single-petalled, very fragrant blooms are a true delight. The same could be said for other tall growing climber and species roses that are awesome grown against a building, over a bank, wall, fence, up a tree, pillar, or a pergola.



Rosa canina

also a late season bloomer.

'Montecito' - A hybrid gigantea, this is another of the largest roses around. The yellowish blooms are huge, often 8 to 9 inches across. Not winter hardy.

Rosa banksiae normalis and *lutescens* - The single-petalled versions of the popular white and yellow Lady Banks roses. These vigorous plants have near evergreen foliage and are one of the first roses to bloom. In our warmer climates, we are often blessed with repeat blooms.

Rosa multiflora - One of the original members of the ramblers. It has strong stiff canes and produces clusters of small white blooms. There are several

SOME OF THE BEST ONCE-BLOOMING, CLIMBING-TYPE, SINGLE-PETALLED ROSES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

'Bobbie James' - One of the most popular once-blooming ramblers in England. I saw a great specimen of this pure white rose in Albuquerque. Very fragrant, this rose can cover a gazebo easily.

Rosa filipes 'Kiftgate' - probably one of the largest roses, it can grow up to 50+ ". This rose will produce large heads of very small white flowers. The plant is literally covered with blooms. It is

interesting subspecies including the Bamboo Rose (*Rosa multiflora watsoniana*).

'Wedding Day' - Another popular white Rambler in England. There is a magnificent specimen growing over the office building at St. Albans, home of the Royal National Rose Society.

'Dupontii' - Another popular Rambler for pergolas or even a single specimen. A beautiful rose, it is an example of the single pistil of the *synstylae*. It is also very fragrant and the blooms are the purest white.

'Francis E. Lester' - One of the most beautiful single-petaled hybrid musks. Very clean plant with very fragrant white blooms.

'American Pillar' - One of the most popular Ramblers in any country. A US introduction, this red with white centered rose can get mildew.

'Newport Fairy' - This large plant is one of the most popular Ramblers. Large clusters of reddish-pink blooms that cover the plant and emit a pleasant perfume. Good for growing up trees and buildings.

Rosa laevigata - One of my favorite species. This vigorous grower has super clean foliage, and pure white blooms that seem to last forever.

THE BEST OF THE ONCE-BLOOMING, SINGLE-PETALLED ROSES THAT ARE GREAT AS STAND-ALONE, LANDSCAPE-TYPE PLANTS ARE:

Rosa canina - This rose grows wild naturally throughout Europe. It forms a large shrub-like mass with white blooms. It is commonly called the Dog Rose.

Rosa carolina - A native US rose, this species has large pink blooms. Grows to around 4'.

Rosa setigera - Another US native with deep pink blooms. A late season bloomer.

Rosa stellata mirifica - The Gooseberry Rose, another US native with parsley-like foliage and spiky hips. A low stature plant. One of my favorites.

'Nevada' - This white hybrid *moyesii* and its pink sport 'Marguerite Hilling' are among the first roses to bloom in the spring. They form large shrubs that will be covered with blooms. May repeat, also can be grown as

a climber.

'Complicata' - A large mounding plant, the large pink blooms are near perfection.

Rosa hugonis - Father Hugo's Rose, this was one of the highest rated species roses by the American Rose Society. An early bloomer, this plant makes a large mound of yellow blooms.

Rosa eglanteria - The Sweet Briar Rose, this rose is better known for its place in Shakespearean history and its apple-scented foliage than for the blooms. This rose was used to produce many once-blooming hybrids, mostly by Penzance.

'Austrian Copper' (*Rosa foetida bicolor*) - This red and yellow bloomed plant is an early bloomer and puts on quite a display. The rest of the year the plant is rather haggard looking. Grows to about 6 feet.

'Max Graf' - One of the best once-blooming ground covers. Bright pink blooms with golden centers, cover a large amount of ground. There is also a 'Red Max Graf'.

Rosa wichuraiana - The original member of some Ramblers and ground cover type roses. The canes are loose, thin, and pliable. Can be pegged down to cover a hillside. Called the Memorial Rose, it has small clusters of white blooms.

FOR SMALL GARDENS OR EVEN CONTAINERS, THERE ARE SOME

PETITE SINGLE-PETALLED ROSES:

Rosa sonomensis - There are several members of this small, low growing plant with pink blooms. Rarely exceeds 18 inches; it has deep pink blooms.

Rosa spithamea - Another low growing rose, called the California Ground Rose. Grows about 18 inches high.

'Nozomi' - This mini rose can be either a low-growing ground cover or climber if trained. The plant is covered with small, white blooms. Popular rose for rock gardens. □

Reprinted by permission from the April 1999 issue of "Rose Ecstasy," the newsletter of the Santa Clarita Valley Rose Society, 21133 Kingscrest Drive, Santa Clarita CA 91350.



Rosa carolina

LUSCIOUS LADYBUGS: BENEFICIAL BEETLES®

BY PAT PAWLOWSKI

Ladybug, ladybug, fly away home (to my yard, actually)

My garden is under fire (from aphids)

My flowers will croak!

Well, the familiar rhyme doesn't exactly go like that—but its content is true. As entomologists, ecologists, gardeners, and those in California's citrus industry know, ladybugs (order *Coleoptera*, family *Coccinellidae*) are extremely important to the health of the garden. They are effective eaters of plant-attacking hoodlums such as aphids, scales, mealybugs, spider mites, and whiteflies.

Adult ladybugs, known as ladybirds in Great Britain, may eat several dozen aphids—those notorious plant suckers—a day. But wait until you hear about the kids.

Carnivorous Children

Although adult ladybugs are cute as buttons, the children (larvae) are another story. Luckily, ladybug larvae don't need to depend on their looks to survive; they can wipe out forty-odd aphids in a single day. Thus, if you are out savoring your garden's ambiance and happen to notice a sinister-looking, quarter-inch long, alligator-shaped individual with a warty back and orange and black markings, do not crush it. Eventually that unattractive little pseudo-alligator will eat its fill of garden insect pests.

No Way To Treat A Lady!

Since you want ladybugs to grace your garden, keep your hands off the pesticide trigger. Pesticides are not particular; they will wipe out insect good guys as well as insect bad guys.

Right about now you may be asking, "How can a LADYBUG be a good GUY? Are these bugs really all ladies? Where are the gentlemen?"

The term "ladybug" was given to these little cuties years and years ago, in honor of the Virgin Mary, also known as Our Lady. Even back then, the little bug was revered for its insect-eating capabilities. And yes, there are gentleman ladybugs as well as lady ladybugs.

Ladies for Sale

There are several ways to get ladybugs into the garden. One way is to buy them at garden centers. This



Hippodamia convergens



is the so-called "quick and dirty" method, by which you get instant garden gratification by purchasing them at your local nursery (about \$4-\$5 for 1500 individuals) and placing them directly on your plants. It is advisable to put them in the yard at sundown since they will be more apt to rest overnight and begin to feed in the morning (just remember—bed and breakfast). Be gentle as you place them on your aphidized plants. If they are treated roughly, they may decide to fly over to the neighbors' yards instead of sticking around yours.

Remember, though, it's the ladybug larvae (having hatched from clustered, orange-colored eggs) who can really gormandize aphids; also, the larvae can't fly away if they get annoyed with you. So hope that some of your purchased ladybugs are indeed ladies, and pregnant.

There is another way to get ladybugs into the garden—and keep them there, at least long enough to produce offspring. Make the yard inviting by supplying water in shallow saucers, with rocks of different sizes to provide a place to perch. Strive to create a lush, romantic setting. Flowers are always appropriate.

Wooing with Flowers

To attract ladybug adults, you might provide pollen and nectar flowers. Ladybug adults do not live by aphids alone. They also enjoy plants like dill, angelica, scented geraniums, dandelion, lovage, Queen Anne's lace, marigolds, milkweed, yarrow, and wild buckwheat. We'll discuss a few of these in depth.

MARIGOLDS (*Tagetes* spp.) - Everybody knows about marigolds. Some persons don't like their scent. However, marigolds provide gorgeous sunny yellows and red-oranges for the garden color palette. They are easy-care, dependable, and drought tolerant. Marigolds are said to deter bunny rabbits and many vegetation-

chomping insects. Besides attracting ladybugs, nectar-rich marigolds will lure those flamboyantly garbed insects called butterflies.

SCENTED GERANIUMS (*Pelargonium* spp.) - Where to start? There are so many kinds and so little time. There are dozens of rose-scented, mint-scented, fruit-scented (lots of lemon-scented ones, especially), and nut-scented varieties.

A very close, sweet gardening friend gave me a wonderful coconut-scented geranium that I think smells more like apple than coconut. But whatever, the scent is glorious.

One variety of peppermint-scented geranium (*Pelargonium tomentosum*) has fuzzy leaves that beg to be stroked. It is cheaper and a lot less trouble than a cat.

Other favorite smellers include any of the lemon-scented varieties. Long ago, the Victorians floated the leaves in finger bowls. I'm going to do that someday.

First I have to buy the bowls, though.

LOVAGE (*Levisticum officinale*) - This is a lesser-known herb, but one that is said to be indispensable when making soups and stews. Since it has a strong savory flavor, use it with discretion.

It gets tall (about 6 feet) and has large dark green celery-like leaves. A lovage flower is nothing to write home about—a tiny, light greenish-yellow. However, ladybugs think it is great. Full sun or part shade and moist, rich soil will make it happy.

DILL (*Anethum graveolens*) - In a pickle as to what to make for dinner? Dill seeds flavor soups, cabbage, bread, and butter. Dill leaves are good in potato salad, dips (appetizers that is), eggs, grilled meats. Flowers are edible and are appreciated by cooks and ladybugs.

The whole plant is beloved by the caterpillars of swallowtail butterflies. And who doesn't need more butterflies in the garden?

With its delicate, fern-like leaves, dill makes a decorative addition to the landscape. Remember that it needs full sun and good soil. It self-seeds readily so you won't have to go out and buy more the next year.

Dill is one of the oldest herbs, and very versatile. As related in *The Complete Book of Herbs*, it was used by the Greeks who knew that dill "stayeth the hickets—(hiccups). The Romans wore wreaths of dill. In the Middle Ages it was used as a protection against witchcraft. Early settlers in North America called dill "meetin' seed" because children were given dill seed to chew during long, and probably boring, sermons.

The word dill comes from a Norse word, *dilla*,

which refers to its medicinal, soothing effect. In addition, while we're on the subject of soothing remedies, let's remember that ladybugs can be medicinal, too.

A Cure for That Pesky Toothache

Way back in the 1800s, up-to-date, with-it persons knew just how to treat a throbbing toothache: mash ladybugs, place them inside the hollow area of the tooth, and wait for the pain to go away.

Ladybugs were also thought to cure measles.

Insect eaters, garden brighteners, toothache soothers—is there no end to what these wonderful ladies can do?

Ride Lady Ride

They also can put tightrope walkers to shame. Ladybugs have six stubby legs, and at the end of each leg is a tiny claw. Above each claw is a sticky padlike apparatus that helps the bugs walk up a smooth surface like an automobile window—while the car is going 65 m.p.h., no less! I could hear the air rushing past the driver's side window (where the ladybug had inadvertently landed just before I drove away). She held on gamely for about five minutes. Eventually she got cocky and started shifting her position on the window, and then, poof . . . she was gone. Whether she lost her foothold or just got bored and decided to leave, we'll never know.



LOVAGE *Levisticum officinale*

Ladies, Local and Imported

There are many different species of ladybugs. The

common ladybug in our area is the convergent lady beetle (*Hippodamia convergens*). She favors a mildly diversified wardrobe of solid red or red with small black dots of different sizes. The number of dots may vary from two to about a dozen. On her thorax (the minuscule middle section of her body, just behind the head), she wears basic black, with two convergent white lines; hence her common name. According to a book called *Insects of the Los Angeles Basin*, the convergent lady is the most important ladybug used in the biological control of aphids.

Then there is Vedalia. The vedalia (*Rodolia cardinalis*) is the ladybug who saved the California citrus industry. According to *The Gardener's Bug Book*, the vedalia was imported from Australia at the end of the nineteenth century to combat the cottony-cushion scale. The scale had already arrived, accidentally, in California in 1868 or 1869, and by the early 1880s had killed hundreds of thousands of orange trees. Only 140 vedalia ladybugs were released to combat the scale. Within a year and a half, the ladybugs and their descendants had brought the scale under control in the whole state. Pretty impressive, I'd say.

A Landscape Full of Luck

The previous paragraph makes it easy to see why people think ladybugs bring them luck. There are other beliefs and sayings about these petite predators, including the proper words of the garbled poem at the start of this article:

Ladybug, ladybug, fly away home
Your house is on fire
Your children will burn

One version of the story goes like this: When farmers cleaned up their gardens in the fall, they burned dead leaves on vines. The vines harbored aphids and their predators, the ladybugs. When things heated up, the ladybug adults took off, but the flightless ladybug larvae were burned.

A more cheerful belief concerns the weather. Ladybugs overwinter as adults, and if they decide to stay the winter in your house, it is considered a sign of good weather to come. If these little bugs are said to bring great weather, then San Diego must have more ladybugs per square inch than almost anywhere else in the world. □

Text copyright by Pat Pawlowski, who is a writer/lecturer and the wildlife garden designer for Animated Gardens.

RAISING GOOD APPLES, PART III

BY SHEILA MARTIN

[Editor's Note: Orchard manager Sheila Martin wrote of winter care of apple trees in the March-April 1999 issue of this magazine. In the May-June issue, she went into details of fertilizing and watering. This article continues the series.]

I would like to remind you that we care for an 85-acre apple and pear orchard on Pine Hills Road, one mile west of Julian. The types of apples we grow are 'Red Delicious', 'Golden Delicious', and 'Jonathan'. Lower elevations might grow 'Anna', 'Dorsett Golden', and 'Pettingill'.

Pollination, when pollen from stamens must travel down the stigma of a flower and fertilize the ovary, is necessary for fruit production. It occurs naturally in two ways: honey bees and cross-pollination. Many apple growers move bee hives into the orchards when the apple trees are in blossom. Cross-pollination takes place when two different types of apples that blossom at the same time are planted close together. Then wind and bees transfer the pollen from one tree to the other.

THINNING:

Late spring is the time for hand thinning. In researching this article, sources state between forty to sixty leaves are needed to produce the energy necessary for the growth of every apple. If there is an overabundance of apples, there will not be enough energy available to bring apples to maturity. Without proper nourishment some apples will stop growing and fall off the tree. Apple growers call this the "June drop" since it usually takes place in June.

After the drop, thin the remaining fruit by twisting or pinching off the apples. There should be a single apple every six inches along a branch. Each spur, which is a short woody shoot on a branch, may have a cluster of fruit. A single fruit is less likely to become diseased so leave the largest fruit on each spur. Thin carefully or you will damage spurs and reduce next year's fruit production. Thinning is done to increase size of fruit, promote tree health, encourage annual crops, and prevent limbs from breaking.

After thinning is completed we have to continue monitoring and changing our codling moth pheromone traps, which I discussed in the March-April issue. To help control the spreading of disease and pests, pick up and dispose of all fallen fruit just as you would in winter.

Make sure your trees are irrigated properly. Soil



should be moist down 2½ feet for dwarfs and 3½-4 feet for large trees. Trees in a lawn area should have a deep soak twice a summer in addition to lawn watering.

HARVESTING:

When the fruit is ready to pick, it leaves the branch or spur easily. Lift the apple in the palm of the hand and give it a slight twist. A brighter color is another indication the apples are ready to harvest. Not all apples on a tree will ripen at one time, so spot picking is a good idea. Repeat selective picking till all fruit is harvested.

After the harvest is completed, pick up and dispose of all fallen fruit. This helps to control pests and discourage rodents from feeding near trees. Now would be a good time for your second application of fertilizer.

As I discussed in the May-June issue, a general rule of thumb is to use ¾lb. of nitrogen for each mature tree (not dwarf) per year. So half that would be applied now, lightly spread over the entire root area. Adjust according to the product you use. Remember, to find the actual nitrogen in a fertilizer, multiply the first number in the series of three times the number of pounds or ounces in the container. It is important to water it in lightly.

In closing I would like to share some information on apple cultivars and their origins. In my research I have learned apple types come about in two ways: they are the result of breeding or they are sports (natural genetic changes) of the original tree. Most sports are of little value, but some can be propagated to create new strains. Here is some background on the origins of three popular apple cultivars (much of it gleaned

from *All About Growing Fruits, Berries & Nuts*, created and designed by the editorial staff of ORTHO BOOKS 1982, 1987 San Francisco).

'Delicious' — The best known modern apple sprouted in an Iowa orchard about 1870. The owner, Jesse Hiatt, cut it down twice, but it resprouted, and finally he let it grow. It seemed to be a seedling of the 'Bellflower' tree next to it. In about 1880 it bore fruit. The name 'Delicious' was given at a fruit show by C.M. Stark of Stark Nurseries.

'Jonathan' — the seedling sprouted in Kingston, N.Y. apparently from a fruit of an 'Esopus Spritzenberg'! A Judge Buel of Albany found the apple so good that he presented specimens to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, giving it the name 'Jonathan' for the man who first showed it to him. 'Jonathan' was the primary category before 'Delicious' took over.

'MacIntosh' — the apple came from the MacIntosh Nursery in Ontario, Canada. John MacIntosh discovered it about 1811, but did not propagate grafted stock till 1835 when the grafting technique was perfected. 'MacIntosh' became widely known in about 1900.

I wish you all healthy and productive fruit trees. Remember Julian Apple Days start in September and everyone is invited. □

Sheila Martin manages Fieldstone Farm in Julian: an 85-acre farm of diverse produce. She is continuing her education in horticulture at Cuyamaca College.



Codling moth pheromone trap toward lower right



Now Is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR
AFFILIATES, UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION,
AND CALIFORNIA GARDEN STAFF

AFRICAN VIOLETS

Helen LaGamma

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CHECK that plants are not crowded.

TO KEEP violets well groomed.

TO PLACE pans of wet pebbles among plants to increase humidity.

TO USE a fan to circulate the air to prevent mildew.

TO USE cool light tubes if violets are under lights. If using natural lighting, place plants farther away from source.

BEGONIAS

Margaret Lee

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REPOT plants if needed — step up to next size container.

TO MAKE cuttings when trimming or pruning.

TO GROOM and inspect plants throughout growing season.

TO CHECK for mildew — spray at once for control.

TO CHECK for snails, slugs, and fungus.

TO POT rooted cuttings and leaves.

TO CONTINUE feeding.

TO REMOVE old flowers from tuberous type by snapping off the blossoms not the stems.

TO FEED tuberous plants when flower buds appear.

Feed one tablespoon High-Bloom and one tablespoon of fish emulsion to one gallon of water.

BONSAI

San Diego Bonsai Club

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER, water, water — but not overwater.

During the hot months it is best to water early in the

day. Some bonsai may need two or three waterings on hot, dry days.

TO TURN some trees for even sun exposure.

TO PROTECT some plants by moving into a shaded area out of direct sun.

TO CHECK for insects and pests — spray with a diluted spray. (Be careful with elm trees, which usually do not need spraying.)

TO MIST or spray foliage of certain bonsai, those which are humidity-loving, in the evening or early morning.

TO WAIT until September or October to transplant bonsai.

TO REMOVE excess blossoms from trees to save their strength for next year. Defoliate some of the deciduous varieties in July — not later.

BROMELIADS

Mary Siemers

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PROTECT plants from burning during the hot weather by placing them under lath, shade cloth, clear fiberglass, or trees.

TO INCREASE the frequency of water according to the temperature, but do not allow the soil to become soggy.

TO CONTINUE to fertilize once a month during summer — using water soluble, high acid fertilizer. Use one-half of strength recommended on label.

TO REMEMBER to water plants one day before fertilizing.

TO CUT off shoots (pups) to make new plants while weather is warm. Remove when they are 1/3 or 1/2 the size of the mother plant.

TO KEEP plants clean by cutting off spent blooms and dead leaves.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS

Joseph Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH plants during hot weather. If they dry out too much they can shrivel and burn in the sun. Protect delicate specimens from the sun with screen.

TO WATER plants carefully. Some like to dry between waterings, others can take it wetter. Use less on the plants that are dormant.

TO FERTILIZE growing plants but do not overfeed. A good rule of thumb is 1/2 strength every other watering.

TO WATCH plants for pests — especially snails. Treat immediately but be careful with insecticides.

TO CHECK for plants that need repotting and do so.
TO ENJOY your collection — take a little time to look at your plants.

CAMELLIAS
Les Baskerville

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CONTINUE to feed cottonseed meal at the rate of 1 tablespoon per gallon per plant, April 1, June 1, and August 1.

TO WATCH for loopers and aphids and spray with Malathion when necessary.

TO MULCH the area around the plants and do not let them completely dry out. New growth is about 90% water and if allowed to dry out will shrivel and die. Older growth may droop but will come back when watered.

DAHLIAS
Abe Janzen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP old blossoms cut back to first of leaves from the main stalk to prolong blooming.

TO DISBUD to encourage better blooms.

TO TIE canes to prevent plants breaking — use a loop for each cane.

TO CONTINUE regular watering program.

TO SPRAY for insects and mildew; control slugs and snails.

TO FEED with a 5-10-10 fertilizer.

TO CUT blossoms in late afternoon or early morning and place immediately in water.

EPIPHYLLUMS
San Diego Epiphyllum Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH moisture — spray or mist is beneficial during hot dry weather. Spray during evening hours or early morning.

TO REPOT plants that are rootbound.

TO TAKE new cuttings.

TO KEEP plants out of full summer sun; they need filtered sunlight and free air movement.

TO REMOVE spent blooms and unwanted “apples” to conserve the plant’s vitality.

TO PLANT new cuttings during the warm weather allowing new growth to become established during the growing season.

TO WATER hybrids during the hot summer months, spray occasionally or mist. Do not allow soil to dry out completely.

TO CONTINUE pest and disease prevention using

products according to the manufacturers’ directions.
TO FERTILIZE for new growth. Use 10-10-15 strength at this time.

FERNS
San Diego Fern Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPRAY for aphids and scale; keep snails, pill bugs, and slugs under control.

TO FERTILIZE plants regularly with a high nitrogen fertilizer. They are in their growing period.

TO WATER and maintain humidity by keeping the surrounding areas damp.

TO TRIM dead fronds.

TO PLANT fern spores.

TO PROTECT from the hot sun.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES
Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MONITOR soil moisture within the root zone and irrigate when soil begins to dry. Periodically apply enough water to leach salts below plant roots (3-4 feet deep).

TO SUPPORT limbs that have a heavy fruit load to prevent breakage.

TO BEGIN harvesting fruit as soon as it is ripe.

TO REMOVE fruit that is damaged or on the ground to discourage green fruit beetles and other insect scavengers.

TO PRUNE out shoots killed by fire blight on pear, apple, quince, and loquat. Make cuts at least 12 inches below (if possible) infected tissue and disinfect pruning shears between cuts.

TO KEEP ants off trees and periodically wash foliage with a forceful spray of water to promote biological control of spider mites, aphids, whiteflies, scale, and other insects.

TO INSPECT new leaves for signs of zinc and iron deficiency (yellowing between veins). Apply micronutrient spray if needed.

TO PRUNE out blackberry and raspberry canes that have borne fruit.

FUCHSIAS
San Diego Fuchsia & Shade Plant Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPRAY to control insects. Orthene will control most pests: aphids, leafhoppers, caterpillars, leaf miners, thrips, and whitefly. Use manufacturers’

instructions.

TO SNIP off runners for shape and new growth.

TO PRUNE lightly to encourage more fall blooms.

TO KEEP foliage misted. Spray only in the shade or early evening.

TO AVOID overwatering; keep damp, not wet.

TO FERTILIZE regularly with high phosphorus for buds and bloom.

TO REMOVE spent blooms and seed pods to encourage more and larger blooms.

GERANIUMS (PELARGONIUMS)

Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become relatively dry. Do this before the heat of the day. Each watering should moisten the entire soil ball. Excess water should drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible.

TO CONTINUE feeding a soluble, balanced fertilizer with micronutrients. Use at less than the recommended strength as often as needed to keep plants from developing nutritional deficiencies. Water and feed before the heat of the day. Do not feed if plants have become too dry.

TO CONTINUE pest and disease prevention, using products according to the manufacturers' directions.

TO GROOM plants, removing discolored leaves and faded flowers. The old bloom stalks on regals, scented, and similar types should be cut away with a sharp blade.

TO TAKE cuttings from zonals and ivies, if desired. Each cutting should have a healthy growing tip. Trim and insert into a moistened, sterile medium.

TO PROTECT cuttings and tender plants from the sun if temperatures are high. Move to a sheltered spot or create overhead shade. Keep summer-dormant plants dry and away from excessive heat.

TO CONTINUE to rotate pots on a regular basis in order to keep plants well shaped.

HERBS

John Noble

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PREPARE gourmet meals with fresh basil and tomatoes.

TO DRY bundles of oregano, thyme, sage, tarragon, lemon grass, rosemary, lemon balm, gotu kola, stevia, lavender, and raspberry leaf. Hang herbs in a dry, ventilated area that is protected from direct sun.

TO PRUNE back plants that are taking over pathways or smothering other plants.

TO WATER wisely. Comfrey is a great water gauge. When its leaves droop, it is time to give it and other water loving plants, like the mints, a good deep watering. Be careful not to over water your lavender, thyme, aloe, sage, rosemary, fremontodendron, and other damp-sensitive herbs.

TO MAKE herbal sun tea and to add a sprig of fresh mint when serving.

TO FREEZE borage flowers in ice cubes (pinch off sepals) for elegant cool drinks.

TO ENJOY the long days of summer in your herb garden.

IRIS

Iris Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPADE and work humus into the soil to revitalize before planting rhizomes.

TO FEED plants left in the ground with a high nitrogen fertilizer — this one time only.

TO DIVIDE and replant tall bearded iris, taking only the new rhizomes attached to the outer edges of the mother clump. Dust ends of cut rhizomes with soil sulfur.

TO KEEP iris beds clean and free of old fans and weeds.

TO WATCH for aphids; use a light insecticide or a systemic.

TO CUT off spuria iris foliage, but do not dig until September.

NATIVE PLANTS

Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAKE sure we have the weeds pulled before they go to seed. When there is more than normal rainfall, we can expect more weeds than normal, too!

TO PLAN for fall planting. While your garden is in bloom, notice the plants that need replacing and the gaps that need filled. Remember that the fall is the best time to plant the natives, but the earlier you do your planning, the easier the task of obtaining the plants you want for fall planting.

TO REMEMBER that there are a number of plant sales held in October and November. Pick your favorite and let those in charge know what you would like. It helps them make better choices and you can be assured that your personal favorites will be available. California Native Plant Society and Lake Hodges Native Plant Club are two that have fall sales.

TO USE snail bait around shade-loving natives as the snails will be abundant after our unexpected rainy spring. Be on the lookout for their slimy trails all over your garden.

ORCHIDS
Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP an eye out for infestations of scale and spider mite.

TO USE the proper pesticide and keep in mind that at this time of year with low humidity and warm weather, there are continuous hatches of insects.

TO CHECK all potting mixes for good drainage. We do not want rotting potting mixes.

TO MIST and spray on hot, dry days.

TO CHECK new seedlings and community pots. Do not let them dry out or get sunburned. Dry air caused by winds from the interior will desiccate small plants.

TO PLANT any keikis (offshoots) from *Dendrobium*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Vanda*, *Ascocenda*, etc., when roots are about two inches long.

TO CHECK the root tips of growing *Phalaenopsis* and other vandaceous plants (air roots). If the tip is green and elongated, the water and humidity are about right. If the tips are white, that indicates more water is needed or more humidity is required. This often applies to other genera also.

TO HAVE most monopodial (a growth habit in which new leaves develop from the same meristem or growing point) orchids dry by nightfall, so water will not sit in the leaf axil.

ROSES

Marianne Truby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FLOOD each basin at least twice, filling each basin with water prior to feeding. This will help reduce the salt build-up in the growing area. Deep watering is essential when lack of rain contributes to salt build up. Deep watering forces the roots to grow deep. If you are using a drip system, supplement it with deep watering on a monthly basis.

TO WASH off foliage in early morning with strong spray of water to control mites and keep leaves clean.

TO MAINTAIN beds with organic mulch to keep soil cool and friable. Some mulching materials deplete the nitrogen supply in the soil and you may wish to compensate by adding some form of nitrogen to maintain healthy green foliage.

TO OBSERVE and relish the beautiful blooms and deep colors produced by your bushes during our long and cool spring bloom. The basal growth has been excellent and usual insect invasions have been minimal. Protect these new basals by removing unnecessary spurs and immature cross branches.

TO PRUNE lightly in early August to encourage new growth that will produce blooms into late November. Remove growth of stems that are smaller than pencil-size to a five leaflet leaf. Clean up all beds.

TO APPLY gypsum (calcium sulfate), an inorganic soil amendment. It does not change the pH, but added to alkaline soil it reacts with the insoluble sodium compounds to form sodium sulfate, which is soluble and can be leached out by HEAVY penetration. You MUST WATER, WATER. Sprinkle gypsum over entire bed and lightly rake in before flooding.

TO FOLLOW UP with a cup of alfalfa meal or pellets, a great root growth stimulant (available at most feed stores). Continue with your regular feeding program. Roses are heavy feeders and enjoy a change of diet. Add a handful of epsom salts to each bush at this time to enhance the green foliage.

TO REEVALUATE your bushes continually for possible replacement or removal. If you have plants that are nonproducing, it is an excellent time to plan for their replacement. When you remove the plant, check it over to note the possibility of root gall, a white porous growth frequently appearing near the bud union, which has been caused by a careless shovel or cultivator. It is a good time to dig a large hole, replace the growing medium, and be ready for a replacement.

TO PLAN replacements, it is wise to study the varieties you are considering at various times of the season and in locations having the same growing conditions as yours. Beauty is indeed in the eye of the beholder and seeing is believing.

VEGETABLES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAKE last planting of warm-season vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, corn, beans, summer squash) in July for fall harvest.

TO PLANT seed of cole crops (cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower) in August for winter harvest.

TO COVER seed with floating row cover to protect young plants from insect pests.

TO WITHHOLD water from rhubarb and artichoke and allow plants to go dormant until fall.

TO CONTROL corn earworm, apply Carbaryl (Sevin) or *Bt* when silk first emerges, then every three days until silk turns brown.

KALE

BY ROBERT HORWITZ

KALE IS A VEGETABLE in the cabbage family and it is usually used as a soup vegetable. Plant breeders have capitalized on evolving a plant that is very colorful. You can now find kale in many color mixtures, such as dark green tipped leaves with a creamy edge. Others have red and purple tinged leaves. Some start with all green leaves, and the topmost leaves turn red, purple, yellow, and variations of these colors. As a cook as well as a gardener, you can capitalize on this attractive coloration by using kale as an accent base for various salads and in stir-fry combinations.

Buy seeds, or if you want a leg up on the growing season, you can buy them in pony packs. In summer they are available in 6-inch pots. They are an all-season plant in our area, so you can plant and nurture them any time of the year.

Plant kale in pots for color in the garden, or if you live in a condo or apartment, as a feature on the balcony garden. They make wonderful borders for larger plants, and the colors will contrast well with almost any greenery.

If you want to use them as a garnish for a buffet, or just on a plate, you can use the whole plant, or just pluck a few leaves as your needs dictate. Use soil that is well draining and after they are established, fertilize them with high nitrogen fertilizer to promote leaf growth. It will take about two months to get a respectable-sized plant. They will last for several months in the pot so long as you water them. They like lots of sun, but will grow with less color in the shade.

Kale is really very edible. It has a slightly bitter taste much like escarole. Following is a recipe for using kale leaves as a base for a crab-type salad: (Serves four)

- 4 large kale leaves
- 1 pound imitation crab meat
- 4 tablespoons mayonnaise
- ¼ teaspoon dried tarragon
- 1 cup diced celery
- ¼ teaspoon horseradish sauce

Combine all the ingredients except the kale leaves and mix well. Let the mixture refrigerate for a few hours to let the flavors get used to each other. Divide the salad into four servings, spreading each serving attractively on the kale.



Kale Soup for four people:

- 20 large kale leaves. Choose the tender ones.
- 1 quart chicken stock
- 1 medium potato, peeled
- 1 medium onion
- 1 clove garlic
- Salt and Pepper to taste

Cook the potato in the stock until very tender. Remove and mash it into a fine pulp. Return it to the stock. Dice the onion and the garlic very finely and add to the stock. Cut the kale leaves into small shreds about an inch long and an eighth of an inch wide. Add them to the pot and simmer until the shredded leaves are very tender—serve. □

Robert Horwitz is a retired aerospace engineer who gardens in the Point Loma section of San Diego. Drawing courtesy of Shepherd's Garden Seeds, 30 Irene Street, Torrington CT 06790.

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN MAGAZINE

KNOW YOUR SEEDLINGS

So often gardeners, regardless of their age or experience, are puzzled by tiny seedlings—which are flowers, herbs, vegetables, or weeds. Take this reference with you into the garden when you weed and thin your plantings. Drawings courtesy of Northrup King Company.

VEGETABLE SEEDLINGS



Asparagus



Beans



Beet



Broccoli



Brussels Sprouts



Buttercup Squash



Cabbage



Cantaloupe



Carrot



Cauliflower



Celery



Chinese Cabbage



Collard



Corn



Cucumber



Eggplant



Endive



Kale



Kohlrabi



Leek



Lettuce



Mustard



Okra



Onion



Parsley



Parsnip



Pea



Pepper



Pumpkin



Radish



Rhubarb



Rutabaga



Salsify



Spinach



Swiss Chard



Summer Squash



Tomato



Turnip



Watermelon



Winter Squash



Zucchini

FLOWER SEEDLINGS



Ageratum

Alyssum

Anchusa

Arctotis

Aster

Bachelor buttons

Balloon vine

Balsam



Balsam apple

Bells of Ireland

Black eyed susan

Blue lace flower

Calliopsis

Calendula

California poppy

Canary bird vine



Candytuft

Canterbury bells

Carnation

Celosia

Chrysanthemum

Clarkia

Cleome

Coleus



Columbine

Coreopsis

Cosmos

Cynoglossum

Cypress vine

Dahlia

Delphinium

Dianthus (pinks)



Digitalis

Four o'clock

Gaillardia

Geum

Globe amaranth

Gloriosa daisy

Godetia

Gourd



Gypsophila

Helichrysum

Hibiscus

Hollyhock

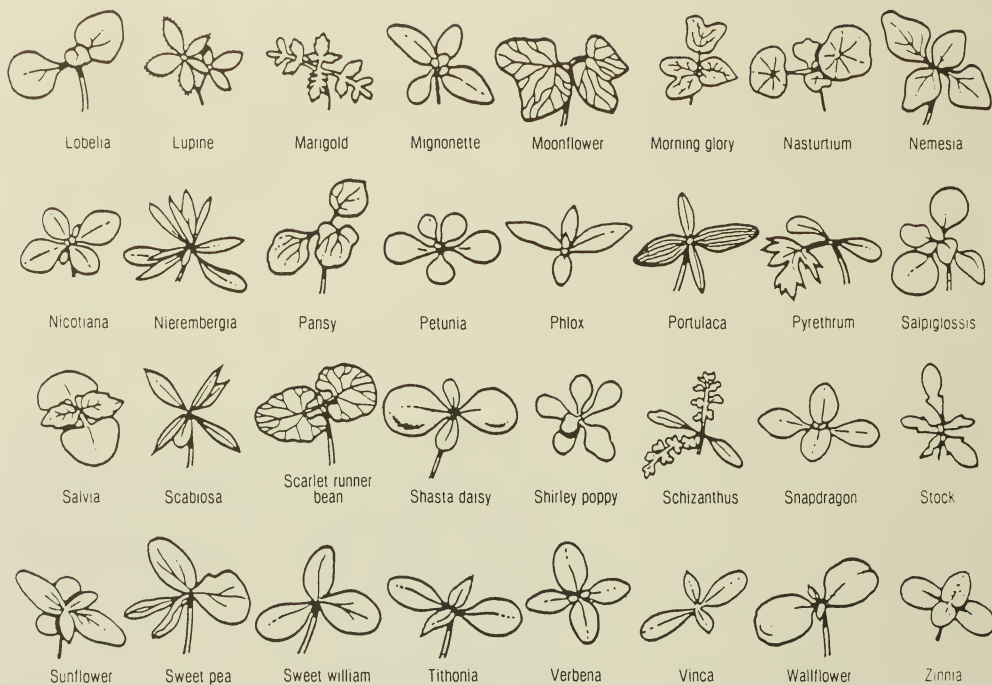
Impatiens

Kochia

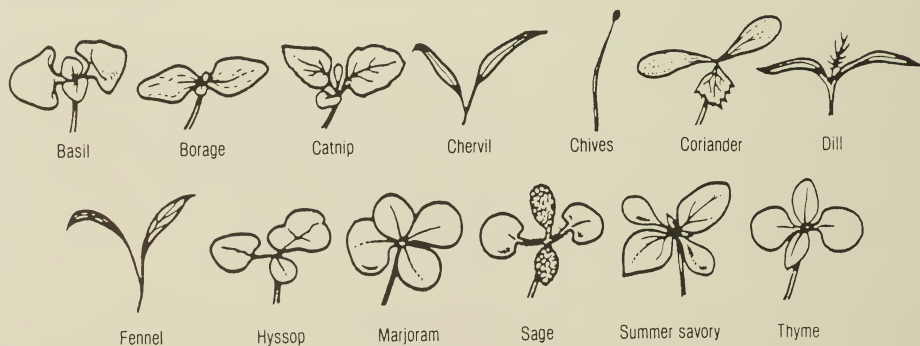
Larkspur

Linaria

FLOWER SEEDLINGS continued



HERB SEEDLINGS



OUR OWN BACK YARD

BY MARIANNE D. TRUBY

WHILE YOU MAY NOT have enjoyed the long cool spring and missed the rainfall that was so plentiful last year, I hope you have noticed that though flowers were late in producing spring bloom they produced deep color and had a lasting quality far superior to most years. Those of us who have taken the opportunity to visit the available open gardens have been overwhelmed by the quality of the growth and bloom. This is perhaps a residual effect of the heavy rainfall last year that cleansed the soil and gave the plant material a new lease on life.

A return to the Getty Museum was a great beginning to garden visits. Having gone to see the museum last year shortly after its opening, I was less than impressed. I am delighted to say that my return this spring was an awesome experience. The variety of cultivars, the condition of all the plantings, the inspired color combinations as introduced by our tour guide, Jim Duggan, was an experience we will all remember. The incredible accomplishment of having so many blooming plants in perfect condition in a perennial-like situation would have seemed impossible due to the late spring. If you only go to visit the gardens, it will be an experience you will cherish and long remember. The whole layout on various levels is accessible to wheelchairs and baby carriages.

An equally enchanting experience was the visit to the open garden of Catherine Zinsky in Crest, about 1,900 feet up, south and east of El Cajon. Our readers all know Catherine for her excellent contributions to our *California Garden* magazine — including “Foxy Ladies”, on the cover and in text, in the May-June issue. Winding our way up the terrain, in an area I had never visited, little could we know what a treat we were about to enjoy! Spectacular! Perfection! Unusual varieties of all plant materials were planted and maintained to perfection along brick walkways planted in such a way as to eliminate the opportunity for “strays” to encroach upon the beauty. One garden leads to another, and occasionally you see the top of a large boulder. Which reminds you that this is not an area where gardening is a “snap”. A large old pepper tree shaded an area for plants suited to the growing conditions and a spot obviously enjoyable during the warmth of summer. A vegetable garden — a rose garden — it all was there — nothing left out. This lady also raises dogs and is active in

many organizations. Her interests include the opera. We at *Floral* claim to be “the magazine for the hands-on gardener,” and Catherine certainly fulfills that requirement.

No connections to make — no worry about flight schedules — all this only a short distance from home, and I’m sure we will have the opportunity to visit more each year! Take advantage. □

Marianne D. Truby has lived and gardened at her home in Chula Vista since 1955.

Photographs by the author, top—Catherine Zinsky's garden, bottom—part of Central Garden at J. Paul Getty Museum.





Book Reviews

GARDENING WITH A WILD HEART

Judith Larner Lowry

Berkeley, University of California, 1999, 252 pages, 21 color plates, 6" x 9", paperback, \$17.95

We may never again be able to ride a horse through miles of wildflowers in California but the inspiration and practical guidance to work toward recreating part of the lost glory can be found in this book. Judith Larner Lowry is the owner of Larner Seeds. Her lyrical descriptions of vignettes of native plants and the animals that depend on them cannot help but kindle a desire to increase these ecosystems in our own yards.

Her specific instructions give us the guidance to succeed—not a blueprint but a philosophy and an approach. She includes clear instructions for stratification of difficult seeds, soil preparation for broadcasting native annuals, and excellent references as well as suggested additional reading.

Although we see birds and other creatures feeding on exotic plants, Ms Lowry's explanations of why this is not satisfactory are compelling. "The back-yard restoration gardener, growing locally collected seeds, can play a role in maintaining healthy and adaptable populations of the flora of home." Ms. Lowry's gentle comments such as "listening to the rain—the winter hobby of Californians," reveal her love of our earth and her appreciation of its cycles and seasons. She is a persuasive instructor and guide. To her "each backyard oak is a candle lit..." leading us to a recreated California landscape of days when "pleasantness and goodness surround us."

Reviewed by Connie Beck

NATURAL ENEMIES HANDBOOK: The Illustrated Guide to Biological Pest Control

Mary Louise Flint and Steve H. Dreistadt, Photographs by Jack Kelly Clark.

Berkeley, University of California Press, 1998, 154 pages, 180 color photos, 140 line drawings, 8½" x 11", softcover, \$35

If you have problems in your garden, whether it be from plant diseases, insect pests, or nematodes, and you want your solutions to be organic and natural, this is the book for you. This book is the newly published companion to *Pests of the Garden and Small Farms* and *Pests of Landscape Trees and Shrubs*. Everything in our gardens has a natural predator. One of the keys to successful integrated pest management is correct

identification of the pests themselves as well as their predators. The photos in the *Natural Enemies Handbook* are the best I have seen for identification of both pests and beneficials.

There is a quick guide in the front of the book so that you can quickly turn to the section describing your particular problem in detail. The introduction to the book gives a good overview of biological pest control and integrated pest management. Anyone who wants to tune in to the tiny battles and miniature dramas of daily life in the garden will treasure this book as the best possible guide to the players.

Reviewed by Connie Beck

YEAR IN YOUR GARDEN

Geoff Hamilton

North Pomfret, VT, Distributed by Trafalgar Square, 1999, 192 pages, 170 color photos, 7½" x 10", hardcover, \$35

This is a month-by-month compilation of tasks to be done in the garden. It is built upon twenty years of experience by the author informing busy people about the means to successful gardening.

Although the material is based upon gardening in England, where the plant life and growing conditions vary from the growing conditions here, it is beautifully illustrated with helpful tips on the many aspects of successful gardens.

The importance of the organic approach to gardening and the merits of natural weed and pest control are included in the preface. Each month contains special aspects of timely projects with well-done drawings illustrating the process, such as dividing old perennials, taking cuttings, collecting seeds, dividing irises, and tender plants to grow in pots. The photos are superb. Originally skeptical about "organic gardening," he became a true convert. The preface explains his belief in the merits of natural weed and pest control.

Reviewed by Marianne D. Truby

HEIRLOOM VEGETABLE GARDENING: A Master Gardener's Guide to Planting, Growing, Seed Saving, and Cultural History

William Woys Weaver

New York, Owl Books/Henry Holt & Co., 1999, 440 pages, 100+ color photos, 240 line drawings, 7¾" x 9¾", softcover, \$25

The American vegetable garden symbolizes the melting pot that is America, with its rich diversity of plants from all over the world. Weaver traces this concept back to Thomas Jefferson, whose garden at Monticello was a true testing ground for food grown by Native Americans as well as seeds and plants brought from Europe and even Asia. With deep feelings for his Quaker roots and his interest in food and gourmet cooking, he has put together a true compendium of the history, variety, and uses of vegetables, most of which he grows in his own garden in Pennsylvania.

After exploring the experience of making and tending kitchen gardens, both now and in the past, Weaver devotes another chapter to the significance of today's heirloom vegetables, and then goes into the details of each and every one. Beginning with artichokes (not ideal for snacking on with wine, since their chemical properties tend to dull the wine's taste), he

explores such offbeat species as the asparagus pea (a legume unlike either of those more familiar plants), goober peas (which are not peanuts), and martynia (otherwise known as devil's claw and something like okra). In between are many, many varieties of beans, carrots, cabbage, and on and on to watermelons and yams.

The histories of each plant, which often are related to their names, read like short stories, but it is the recipes that are the most fun. Gleaned from old cookbooks and home magazines, they describe how to prepare vegetables as dessert (sugared carrot strips), cereal (celery porridge) or condiments (pepper wine). More conventional dishes are also included and many recipes are from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Weaver provides a list of all his quoted sources, which date back to 1591, at the end of the book.

The text is embellished with handsome line drawings by Signe Sundberg-Hall and there are sections of many fine color photos by L. Wilbur-Zimmerman. An index and list of seed and plant stock sources are at the end of the book. Even if kitchen gardening is not your main interest, anyone who likes to eat will feast on the information that Weaver presents in an informal and enthusiastic manner.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

THE WRITER IN THE GARDEN

Edited by Jane Garney

Chapel Hill, NC, Algonquin Books, 1999, 250 pages, 8 1/4" x 5 1/2", hardcover, \$18.95

Writers who garden simply must write about their gardens. They have no choice, but, fortunately, gardeners who read seldom tire of reading about gardens so it's a perfect match! Offering short pieces by sixty-three writers, some of whom are familiar from gardening publications and others from the world of literature.

This small hard-bound book is a veritable garden party in itself: imagine Thoreau and Vita Sackville-West mingling with Katherine Mansfield and Christopher Lloyd, sharing the fulfillment that comes from being among plants, watching the sky, digging in the earth, or preparing the fruits of their labors for a meal with family or friends. The wisdom of Russell Page's "In Search of Style," Robin Lane Fox's "Thoughts on Thistles," and "Sunday in the Garden with Weeds" by Sara Stein are but three of the treasures in this little volume. Hardly larger than a paperback, it could become a constant companion.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

URBAN JUNGLE: The Simple Way to Tame Your Town Garden

Monty Don

North Pomfret, VT, Distributed by Trafalgar Square, 1998, 192 pages, 9 1/4" x 9 1/4", 130 color photos, Hardcover, \$35

The joys and challenges of gardening in a small space are gaining more attention, as condos, town houses, and other urban forms of shelter proliferate. Although this small handsome book focuses on the typical walled or fenced-in back gardens that are found in London and other big cities, it has a wealth of good ideas and refreshing common sense that could be applied

anywhere. Don is a popular garden writer and TV personality in England, and there needs to be the usual translations and discountings due to the difference in climate and other conditions here and there.

Unlike many "how-to-make-a-garden" books, Don discards the idea that plants come first and puts design, hardscape, and soil preparation at the top of his list. Next come lawns, which he declares straight off are a bad idea, but acknowledging their appeal, graciously tells all about sodding and seeding, etc. Then comes foliage plants, hedges, grasses, trees, and finally flowering plants. The latter are presented according to exposure, which may or may not be relevant for our region, but it is an important approach that is often overlooked.

Don writes in an informal and sometimes opinionated manner, but he has a good sense of humor, and the luscious color photographs (from a variety of sources) are enough to keep you turning the pages.

Reviewed by Marge Howard-Jones

THE PLANTFINDER'S GUIDE TO ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Roger Grounds

Portland, Timber Press, 1998, 166 pages, 106 color photos, 7 1/4" x 10 1/4", hardcover, \$34.95

This is an exceptionally complete book on ornamental grasses. It covers the basics: the botanical aspects of grasses, their care, and descriptions of colored-leaf and flowering grasses. Colored-leaf grasses are divided by essential, lesser, bamboos, and sedges. The flowering grasses are divided by essential, lesser, and annual.

But it is the section, "Orchestrating the Grasses," which includes several chapters on garden design that makes this book so special. The author describes Jacques Wirtz's use of ornamental grasses to soften the formality of La Petite Garenne at Schoten in Belgium and Piet Oudolf's garden at Hummelo in Holland where structure is the most important element. Oudolf relies on the shape and form of plants, twenty percent of which are grasses that become the dominant visual element in late summer and autumn.

Grounds then discusses the American garden of Wolfgang Oehme and Jan van Sweden, who bring a sense of the American prairie into the city garden. They mix these ornamental grasses with native perennials. Their most famous garden surrounds the Federal Reserve Building in Washington D. C. And he finally includes an example of the new naturalism in garden design, Westpark in Munich, an ecologically correct garden.

The author, Roger Grounds, is one of the pioneers of ornamental grass gardening. His first book on the subject was published in 1979.

There are ten plates picturing grasses at one half their size, including three on *Miscanthus*, and three on bamboos. The color photos provide ideas for plant combinations, landscape use, and identification. The appendices list grasses by use, list of common names, an A-Z list of ornamental grasses by genus, and lists of where to see and where to buy ornamental grasses.

Reviewed by R. Cox

We feel it might be of interest to know what plants Kate Sessions grew in her own garden. Here is an article written in 1930 that tells just that. Whether these were plants she found to be excellent, or whether they were plants she was merely trying out, cannot be determined from this. Minor changes have been made in copy to conform to modern usage, and known changes in nomenclature are in footnotes.

In case the name is not familiar, Kate O. Sessions was an internationally-known horticulturist who lived 1857-1940. Among her many contributions to San Diego were the introduction of numerous unfamiliar plants and the planting of thousands of trees.

A GARDEN VISIT

BY C.I. JERABEK



On August 10th, members of the San Diego Floral Association were given the opportunity of visiting one of the most interesting gardens in this city, at the home of K.O. Sessions, Soledad Terrace.

As we came around the house, we could get a perspective of the garden, planted evidently after much time and thought. After standing here a while discussing the plan, we wandered along under the pergola and noticed that there was a different kind of vine on each pillar, here a beautiful *Polygonum aubertii*, (Silver Lace Vine) a mass of delicate white flowers; and on the other side an evergreen ivy (*Ampelopsis arborea*) with its small, dark green, cut leaves and black berries; then farther along a splendid *Passiflora caerulea* covered with purplish blossoms.

At the right was the door of a small glasshouse. I entered, and at the first glance it looked like a hodgepodge mess, but on further examination it revealed pots and pans of seedlings and cuttings of cacti and other plants of many varieties, which were very interesting in their various stages of growth. I would have liked to tarry longer here, but as there were so many things to see I had to hurry along.

As I stepped out into the lathhouse my attention was called to a row of those delicate Scottish bluebells (*Campanula rotundifolia*) and some *Ophiopogon japonicus* var. *variegatus* (Snake's Beard) bearing short stalks of white flowers, followed by such attractive purple berries. An elegant *Fuchsia triphylla*; this species was lost to cultivation for a hundred and fifty years. It is one of the varieties that will grow so readily from seed.

While stopping to take note of some plant, I heard exclamations like these: "Lovely!, Magnificent!, How beautiful!, Isn't it grand!" I hastened my steps to see the cause of this and as I rounded a corner a most gorgeous sight met my eyes—*Passiflora racemosa* (horticulturally called Princeps) with its graceful branchlets hanging with deep red flowers. To the rear of us I could see an

immense vase holding a large bunch of Bamboo Falconeri.¹

From here we could see out through an opening onto a small water garden surrounded by that lovely shrub, *Tibouchina elegans*, with its rich purple flowers and soft velvety foliage; *Coprosma baueri variegata*, having a green center and white edges; *Beloperone*, whose blossoms resemble *Bougainvillea lateritia*²; *Bauhinia tomentosa*, with its small leaves and yellow flowers; *Plumeria acutifolia*³ with those exquisite flowers; and *Euphorbia heterophylla*, the annual poinsettia.

Someone said, "What is that beautiful vine with yellow and cream-colored flowers?" Miss Sessions answered, "*Pithecoctenium muricatum*."⁴ Nearby was a stately *Araucaria excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine)⁵ about fifteen feet high, and we were informed that the seed came from a tree in the Coronado Hotel grounds.

Sauntering down through the garden, we came to a clump of rare acacias; *Acacia obliqua*⁶; *A. prominens*; *A. linearis*⁷; *A. calamifolia*; *A. leptoclada*, and a couple of *A. pubescens*, the most graceful and beautiful of the acacias. Several years ago Mr. Hertrick bought a small, straggly tree of this variety, for which he paid one hundred fifty dollars. You may see this same tree today in the Huntington Gardens, San Marino, Calif.

Passing many interesting shrubs, we entered the cactus garden by the "Path of Ease." Here and there we noticed some striking plants—*Aloe ferox*; *A. lineata*⁸; *A. cornuta*⁹; *A. macroclada*; and *A. plicatilis*, like some giant's hand; *Kalanchoe tubifolia*¹⁰, whose leaves resemble spotted worms. On the ends of these leaves, little plants form, occasionally falling to the ground and taking root. And could you believe it! Some little stone faces (*Lithops leslii*); *Cephalocereus senilis* (Old Man Cactus); a tall *Carnegiea gigantea* (Suarro)¹¹ and two large clumps of *Fouquieria splendens* (Ocotillo or Candlewood).

Farther up the terraces we could see many kinds of



THE CHILE SOAP BARK TREE

IN 1880 on the grounds of the State University of Berkeley, Calif., there stood a slender, graceful evergreen tree, with a trunk at least six inches in diameter. Its leaves were small, smooth and shining, resembling the native live oak in size. It was of special interest being the soap bark tree of Chile and botanically *Quillaja saponaria*, so named from the Chilean word quilllean meaning to wash. At that time I thought what a good avenue or sidewalk tree it would make.

In 1915 I secured two trees and planted them on my Pacific Beach hillside. They grew and were promising—but later on their care was neglected for many years, they continued to live and grew bushy rather than tall. Last year one of the trees, which had received some care the past few years bore seed, which I planted and now I have young plants four to six inches high.

Also last year I found for the first time and bought eight plants six feet tall from a Pasadena Nursery. They looked neglected but now after pruning and care they are promising plants in wooden tubs.

The plant that bore seed last year has had some extra care and today it was in full bloom, from top to bottom, every branch end full of clusters of small white flowers about two-thirds of an inch in diameter and its sepals as conspicuous as the petals, each flower has a decided star-like appearance and they are arranged in clusters about three inches in diameter, it is a very attractive plant.

Knowing how these two trees have lived with no care for so many years and knowing the general habit of the tree from the old plant at Berkeley, I feel sure it will make a desirable parking tree and I shall hope to see at least one street in Pacific Beach planted with it.

The bark contains saponin, an alkaline compound which makes it useful as a soap. Pulverized bark in small packages is now sold in all drug stores and is universally used the world over.

It can be grown by cuttings as well as by seed when properly managed.

The flowers of the native Ceanothus have this same quality of making a good soapy lather for the hands and was known as the soap bush by the Indians.

If any of these Chile Bark trees are conspicuous by their success in Southern California and known to any reader of this article a report of same and their location will be greatly appreciated.

—K.O. Sessions

Reprinted from *California Garden*, July 1930, vol. 22 No. 1, page 10—Drawing is of *Bauhinia tomentosa*.

rock plants, but we hurried on, passing groups of Ilex, Pyracanthas and Junipers. At the corner of the house, trailing over a *Eugenia operculatum*¹², was a pretty *Antigonon leptopus* (Rosa de Montana) with its pendulous racemes of pink flowers.

Across the driveway, such an exquisite planting of Ericas (Heaths). And will you look at that beautiful silver tree! (*Leucadendron argenteum*)

In bloom in front of the porch were two lovely bushes of the white Gardenia, and scattered about were asters, violas, purple petunias and verbenas.

I entered the house and went into the sun room, while the others were taking their leave of the hostess and telling her what a delightful time they had spent. As I stood gazing out over the grand old Pacific and then to where the waves were coming in along Mission Beach, and on to Ocean Beach, Loma Portal, the Marine Base; North Island Coronado, and the skyscrapers of San Diego in the distance, Presidio Hills Park and its Museum, the white tower standing like a sentinel guarding Old Town, then back to Mission Bay, the Causeway, and to Pacific Beach nestling at the base of the hill, three thoughts came to my mind—a beautiful garden, a magnificent view, and a remarkable woman, Miss K.O. Sessions.

Reprinted from *California Garden*, September 1930, vol. 22 No. 3, page 10.

Footnotes:

1. Bamboo Falconeri probably *Arundinaria [Drepanostachyum] falconeri*
2. *Bougainvillea lateritia* now *B. spectabilis*
3. *Plumeria acutifolia* might be located called *P. rubra*
4. *Pithecoctenium muricatum* now *P. echinatum*
5. Norfolk Island pine now *Araucaria heterophylla*
6. *Acacia obliqua* also known as *A. rotundifolia* or *A. acinacea*
7. *Acacia linieris* also known as *A. longissima* or *A. linifolia*
- 8 & 9. *Aloe lineata* and *A. cornuta* not found
10. *Kalanchoe tubiflora* possibly *tubiflora*
11. saguaro or sahuaro
12. *Eugenia operculatum* disagreement on current name



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Dir: Barbara Stevens

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS

FOUNDATION, INC. 760-436-3036

Pres: Joyce Wilder

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN

FOUNDATION 234-8901

Pres: Robert Hodges

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Pres: Don Walker 760-630-7307

2nd Mon - 6:30 pm, except June

Satellite Wagering Facility

Del Mar Fairground, Jimmy Durante Blvd

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL

Chr: Jo Ann Gould 475-8996

1st Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado,

Jan, May, Sept, Nov

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

THE BOTANIC GARDEN OF SAN DIEGO

Pres: Rudy Cesena 578-0748

P. O. Box 26729

San Diego CA 92196-0729

CLASSIC GARDENS

P. O. Box 2711 459-0316

La Jolla CA 92038-2711

DEL MAR FAIR FLOWER & GARDEN SHOW

The West Coast's Best 792-4273

June 16 - July 5 1999

MASTER LANDSCAPE SERVICES, INC.

3089C Clairemont Drive #296 296-9687

San Diego CA 92117-6802

GARDEN CLUBS:

ALPINE GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Anne Pepler 659-9154

1st Fri - 10:00 am, Home of Members

BERNARDO GARDENERS

Pres: Marjorie Rohan 676-1608

3rd Thu - 1:30 pm, Rancho Bernardo Library

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Norma Illingworth 479-3478

2nd Wed - 9:30 am, Rohr Park Manor,

Sweetwater Road

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Marilyn Foster 435-2335

4th Monday - 9:30 am, Winn Room,

Coronado Public Library

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Alice Miller 760-721-6884

1st Fri - 1:00 pm, Sep thru June

Heritage Hall, Magee Park

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Louise Swinney 420-6918

3rd Thu - 1:00 pm, Norman Park

Senior Center

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Pres: Mr. Tom Stanley 435-9291

CROWN GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Laura Rockwell 435-1631

4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB

Pres: George Speer, Jr. 760-749-9608

2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Com. Hall

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Yolanda Fleet 760-745-1219

3rd Fri - 12:30 pm, Escondido Joslyn Center

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

Co-Pres: Ann Dessert 760-728-7100

Co-Pres: Nancy Wilshire 760-723-1958

FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB

Chrm: Mrs. Randall Geddes 760-728-6291

2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Norma DeMart 466-9398

2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive,

La Mesa

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Don Atherly 551-8672

3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, L.J. Lutheran Church

LAKEVIEW GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mildred Digenan 443-1529

3rd Mon - 2:00 pm, Lakeside Historical

Church, 9906 Maine Avenue

LAS JARDINERAS

Pres: Mrs. Merritt MacConnel

3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC.

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Dan Wilson 760-727-0466

4th Sat - 11:00 am, Gardens of Members

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB

Pres: Renate Ritter 760-945-1287

3rd Sat - 1:00 pm, MiraCosta Community

College, Student Center Bldg (upstairs)

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Dale S. Munda 272-9727

2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Recreation Center

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Kay Harry 222-5207

2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Westminster

Presbyterian Church

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Colleen Michell 485-8170

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Shirley Arms 756-5125

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Phyllis Griffin 460-8398

4th Thu - 9:30 am, Home of Members

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Marian Griffith 259-6195

4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Bot. Gardens

SCRIPPS MESA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Judith Chapman 566-2947

4th Mon - 6:00 pm, Scripps Ranch Library

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA

Pres: Betty Vale 459-0460

4th Thu - 10:00 am, Torrey Pines Christian

Church, LJ

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Corinne Myers 760-941-1344

1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Center

All area codes are 619 unless otherwise noted.

CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

IKEBANA SCHOOLS

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Haruko Crawford 660-2046

KEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119

Pres: Jane Rodarte 447-7578

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO

4th Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

LA JOLLA CHAPTER

2nd Tues - 10:00 am 672-7850

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland 276-4667

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

Director: Barbara E. Church 298-1535

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

Master Instructor: Sumiko Lahey 429-6198

PLANT SOCIETIES:

AFRICAN VIOLET

CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

Pres: Betty Roberson 760-434-8116

4th Mon - 11:00 am, United Methodist Church

of Vista, 157 Lado de Loma

BEGONIA

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Doris Smith 222-1294

2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members

PALOMAR BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Michael Ludwig 262-7535

2nd Sun - 1:30 pm, except May & Aug

Quail Gardens

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Thelma O'Reilly 670-0830

Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

BONSAI

HON NON BO ASSOCIATION

Pres: Lit Phan

1st Sun every other month (begin Feb)

10:30 am, Casa del Prado

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.

Information Telephone 699-8776

2nd Sun - 10:30 am, Casa del Prado

Beginning & intermediate classes at 9:00 am

before meeting

BROMELIAD

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF

BALBOA PARK

Pres: Robert Vitacco 469-3539

2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY

Pres: Patti Parker 461-2950

4th Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado

Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Wed

NORTH COUNTY BROMELIAD SOCIETY

Pres: Morlane O'Donnell 422-8168

4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Ecke Building

Quail Gardens

CACTUS & SUCCULENT

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Sr Ctr, Escondido

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND

SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Pres: Tom Demeritt 270-5544

2nd Sat - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado

CAMELLIA

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pres: Jay Varnilya 449-0945

3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado

Meetings Nov through Apr ONLY

DAHLIA

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY

Pres: David J. Tooley 672-2593

4th Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

EPIPHYLLUM

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

Pres: Phil Peck 491-9495

2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY

Pres: Bob Halley 272-1019

3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

FRUIT

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS

Pres: Jose Gallego 697-4417

4th Thu - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado

Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Thu

FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND

SHADE PLANT SOCIETY

Pres: Leila Calamari 232-8232

2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY

Pres: Cynthia Lohry 469-8936

2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

HEMEROCALLIS

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

Contact: John Bruce

1st Sat - 10:00 am, Sep thru May

Quail Gardens

HERB

THE HERB CLUB

Pres: Judy Dunning 579-0222

2nd Thu - 7:00 pm, Call for location

HOYA

SAN DIEGO HOYA GROUP

c/o: Harriette Schapiro 273-4267

North County 760-758-4290

IRIS

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES

IRIS SOCIETY

Pres: Steven Rocha 760-788-1423

E-mail: srocha@pacbell.net

2nd Sun - 1:00 pm - Jan/Mar/May

Jun/Aug/Nov - Joslyn Sr Ctr, 18402 West

Bernardo Drive, Rancho Bernardo

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

IRIS SOCIETY

Pres: Gerald Snyder 818-352-7018

1st Thu - 7:30 pm - Jan/Mar/May

Canoga Park Women's Club,

7401 Jordan, Canoga Park

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Cindy Burrascano 685-7321

3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB

Pres: Jo Casterline 487-6661

4th Mon - 2:00 pm - Rancho Bernardo

Library (new), 2nd floor

ORCHID

CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Pres: Ardell Marlin 760-753-6952

3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Carlsbad Woman's Club

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

Pres: Fred Weber 982-9128

1st Tues - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

ORGANIC

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Wayne Christy 697-8054

3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Bonita Valley Baptist Church

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Jack Shultz 440-4174

1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Stephen Kepics 235-0004

3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

Jan/Feb - 4th Mon

TREES

PEOPLE FOR TREES

Library 234-TREE

FAX 687-0151

WATER GARDEN

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY

President: Carol Forman 278-2774

Call for meeting information.

AFFILIATES:

Send changes to: Lynn Beyerle, Affiliates Editor, *California Garden*, 2125 Park Boulevard, San Diego CA 92101-4753. Call 232-5762.

Deadline for Sep-Oct issue: July 15, 1999

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SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

NOW is the time to join! Learn how easy and fun it is to grow orchids. Meet the experts through society activities including lectures, tours, open houses, and classes.

The society meets the first Tuesday of every month at Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Cultural classes start at 6:30 p.m. in the library, followed by the regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. in room 101. Refreshments, orchid display, and an orchid raffle follow the meeting.

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KATE SESSIONS BOOK

The complete collection of writings by Kate Sessions in *California Garden* magazine from 1909 until 1939 is now available at the San Diego Floral Association office in Room 105, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. The book contains a plant index and many changes in plant names, particularly scientific, have been noted. Often known as the "Mother of Balboa Park" she was also known as the "Aunt of San Diego." For over 50 years she devoted her life to helping people grow beautiful plants in San Diego. She tells how, in this book that is for sale in the San Diego Floral Office for \$18.00 (tax included) — \$15.00 (tax included) for members. If you wish a copy mailed to you, use the coupon below and enclose \$3.00 for handling and mailing.

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